

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; light variable winds. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 3 p.m.: High, 84, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 63, at 5 a.m. today.

Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

No. 20,361.

THE EVENING STAR, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

PEACE OR WAR HANGS ON CARRANZA REPLY TO LAST U. S. DEMAND

Immediate Release of Chihuahua Prisoners Will Be Insisted Upon by the American Government.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION EVEN IF HOSTILITIES COME

First Chief's Announcement of Policy Must Satisfy Administration, and Carrizal Will Be Only Secondary Cause of Conflict, if Conflict Ensues.

Whether a state of war shall exist between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico depends upon the formal declaration of policy by Gen. Carranza, expected hourly today in response to the note telegraphed to Mexico City yesterday by Secretary Lansing.

The American government will insist upon the immediate release of the cavalrymen captured at Carrizal, as demanded in the note, but high officials of the administration explain in interpreting the communication that the course of the United States will be determined by Carranza's final statement of his intentions toward the American expedition in Mexico to protect the border, rather than on the specific circumstances of the Carrizal incident.

No formal declaration of war against Mexico is likely to be made by Congress, or sought by the administration, even if it becomes necessary to invade that country and engage in battles with Mexican forces.

President Wilson Expected to Tell Congress U. S. Must Restore Order in Mexico

The expectation is that President Wilson will appear before Congress—how soon nobody yet knows—make a statement of the relations of this country with Mexico; indicate that the hostility of Mexico to this country is so pronounced as to lead to attack upon soldiers of the United States; declare that it is no longer possible to avoid the duty of restoring order in Mexico, and ask Congress to authorize him to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the troops now in that country as well as the border and enforce law and order.

This attitude would be subject to modifications, depending upon the position of Mexico and further clashes between troops of the two countries, but the administration does not now desire a declaration of war if hostilities become inevitable. The government of the United States, in spite of the fact that it has no such feeling to Mexico as a country that would call for a formal declaration of war.

Carranza and his Mexican officials appear to be trying to reach the same sort of position. They, too, do not want to go on record as declaring war. They want to be put in position before the world as simply opposing the movement of troops of the United States in their own territory.

Carranza Trying to Hold Men. Carranza, according to all information from there, is seeking to restrain his troops to a defensive attitude and to the enforcement of his orders that soldiers of the United States must not move in directions other than toward the border.

The danger that the soldiers of both countries cannot be held exactly to their orders is appreciated in official circles here, and it is this that is giving Secretary Wilson serious concern. The fighting men of two armies facing one another, perfectly willing to engage in fighting, the job of being gentle and considerate is regarded as a most trying one. The President and Carranza may avoid war, but it is felt today among high officials of this government that the long-looked-for clash cannot be avoided.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who was at the White House today for a few minutes, called attention to the fact that just before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, in 1898, Congress appropriated \$100,000 to be used by President McKinley in organizing and equipping volunteers. Secretary Lewis thought that might be a precedent for the United States to follow this precedent to take care of the existing emergency.

Members of Congress Informed. Members of Congress were informed of all phases of the situation during the day by the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who had a long conference with the President last night.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson plans to tell Congress, if Carranza adheres to his present avowed policy, that the de facto government of Mexico is waging war against forces of the United States employed in protecting the American border.

South and Central American diplomats continued their activities looking toward mediation. The minister of Bolivia, made an engagement to confer with Secretary Lansing at 3 o'clock to inquire on behalf of his own and several other Latin American nations whether the United States would entertain an offer of mediation.

Secretary Lansing's note to the de facto government reached Mexico City last night and Special Agent Rodgers arranged to deliver it immediately. This was reported in a cablegram from Mr. Rodgers, sent last night and received today. There was nothing in the message to indicate how the demand for release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal and for a declaration of policy by Carranza was received, or when a reply might be expected.

Say Morey Letter Shows U. S. Troopers May Share the Blame for Carrizal

The War Department had not received at an early hour the letter from Capt. Lewis S. Morey of the 10th Cavalry giving the first official American version of the fighting at Carrizal. It had been advised, however, that he was safe at one of Gen. Pershing's camps; that he was no longer welcomed, however, as they give promise that a complete account of what took place is available.

The published text of Capt. Morey's letter makes the interpretation possible that the American force was to some extent responsible for the clash. Officials noted this fact, but said that a complete report from Capt. Morey will be the basis of final judgment, rather than the hurried note written by a man who was expecting death and was suffering from wounds and thirst.

It was pointed out, however, that Secretary Lansing's note does not found Carranza's sharp reply expected to diplopens in northern Mexico. The apparently that question has no direct connection with the course President Wilson is pursuing. The Mexican note saying Gen. Carranza personally disavowed that Gen. Trevino resist any movement toward the border except in the interest of the United States is the real issue. Secretary Lansing's note is expected to bring matters to a definite head, regardless of the circumstances of the Carrizal incident, grave as that incident may be.

Believed Deliberately Hostile. The Washington government construes Gen. Carranza's action as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action. It demands that if that is his purpose he go state through regular diplomatic channels. A stern rebuke of Gen. Carranza's course in making a subordinate military action the medium of communicating his decision as to diplomatic policy is administered in the note.

It is known that officials regard Carranza's action in this connection as violating international proprieties. The United States government has previously had no means of determining the degree of loyalty of the various Mexican federals in northern Mexico. The fear has been expressed repeatedly that Carranza is an irresponsible officer might light the flames of war. There are numerous instances where the acts of military commanders have been later disavowed by Carranza. It is known that Carranza's commanders are not fully under his control.

Secretary Lansing's purpose in demanding a formal diplomatic statement is understood to be a desire to place responsibility upon Gen. Carranza for war, if it comes to that. Officials expected within a few hours a reply which would indicate clearly whether he is willing to accept that responsibility or not.

Polish Singers' Alliance Meets. PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 26.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America opened here today. More than ninety societies are represented.

Cipriano Castro Coming to U. S. PORT OF SPAIN, June 26.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been a resident of Trinidad for some time, sailed from here Saturday for New York by the ship of Barbados. His wife accompanied him.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Senate: Met at noon. Appropriations committee voted large increases over House provision for purchase of cannon in fortifications bill.

Debate begun on House resolution to confer with Secretary Lansing at 3 o'clock to inquire on behalf of his own and several other Latin American nations whether the United States would entertain an offer of mediation.

House: Met at 10:30 a.m. Resumed consideration of army appropriation bill.

PERSHING READY TO ACT IF ACTION IS FORCED ON HIM

Has 12,000 Men in Fighting Trim and Plenty of Supplies.

HAS DRAWN IN HIS LINES TO STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE

Brings Motor Trucks From Columbus for Rapid Transportation of Infantry as Needed.

MEXICAN TROOPS RETREATING

Carranzista Forces Withdrawing From Border to Interior All Along Line From Brownsville to El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., June 26.—Gen. Pershing's punitive expeditionary force in Mexico is ready for action if action is necessary.

Today, according to the best information here, his southernmost outpost is near El Valle, less than fifty miles from Colonia Dublan, the main base. It is believed that from El Valle a large and mobile force may be pointed eastward in a strategic position toward the Mexican Central railroad. In the neighborhood of 12,000 men, in splendid fighting trim, compose Gen. Pershing's army. Reports from the front indicate the highest morale among the men.

Equipment has been put in the best of condition. Horses and mules have been tested until only the fit and strong remain. Big motor trains, loaded with the necessary supplies for an advance, are lined up.

Every empty truck which remained at Columbus has been sent to the front to aid in the speedy transportation of infantry.

Vigilance Has Been Redoubled. With the lines of the Americans and Mexicans paralleling for at least 150 miles, the rash action of some subordinate commander, it is considered here, might at any time embroil the main commands before the exchanges between Washington and Mexico City are considered.

It was pointed out that the events might be that hastened prompted by commanders to redouble their vigilance today. At all points soldiers were ready to spring into action at a moment's notice. The American force was made with a view to meeting sudden and unexpected emergencies.

Five thousand men are expected to come to El Paso, it was said today. From Columbus it is reported that preparations are being made to care for 10,000 guardsmen.

Andreas Garcia, the Mexican consul at El Paso today declared himself still optimistic that trouble would be averted.

He does not see that there need be war, from my interpretation of President Wilson's last note," he declared. "These seventeen prisoners ought not to offer an obstacle."

Mexicans Withdraw From Border. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 26.—News reaching army headquarters today would seem to indicate that the Mexican forces along the Rio Grande from Matamoros to El Paso have withdrawn their main strength from the border or are preparing to do so. It also is indicated that these troops are taking station at strategic points along a line well south of the border where railroad junctions allow of the rapid handling of troops or where the topography of the country would permit of a strong defense.

Their new line, it is a strong detour in a way the course reported, parallels in a way the course of the Rio Grande and would command the main lines of advance toward the strategic points of Monterey and El Paso. The main force of Carranza's army is now in the hands of the United States. The main force of Carranza's army is now in the hands of the United States.

The Mexican garrisons at Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and Santa Fe were said to be stationed opposite Del Rio, and the strongest force along the border at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass—is reported preparing to evacuate at a moment's notice. The force at Piedras Negras is commanded by Gen. Francisco Murguía, whom Gen. Carranza is said to have had definitely in view when the Mexican situation may become desperate.

Expect Clash to Be Precipitated. Unless some overt act of the de facto government should cause it, a move would come only at the express direction of officials at Washington. Army officers here express the belief that even should negotiations with the United States government, as a result of the note dispatched by Secretary of State Lansing yesterday, be long continued, the feeling now prevalent among the Mexicans across the border would cause some act that must precipitate a clash.

The complete story of the Carrizal fight, partly told last night in the letter from Capt. Morey of the 10th Cavalry, eagerly awaited by Gen. Funston. Capt. Morey's message to his wife last night, in which he announced his safe arrival at the main American column, would indicate that his physical condition after his extraordinary escape from death or capture after he had been left at his own peril.

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REPORTING FOR DUTY

ROOSEVELT TELLS PROGRESSIVES HE SUPPORTS HUGHES

Declares That It Would Be a Grave Detriment to the Country to Re-Elect President Wilson.

Such Being the Case, He Announces That He Cannot Accept the Presidential Nomination on a Third Ticket.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter read to the progressive national committee in session here today, finally declined to accept the presidential nomination of the party and strongly urged the organization to support Charles E. Hughes. The colonel's letter was read by Oscar King Davis, secretary of the committee.

Col. Roosevelt will support Mr. Hughes, the republican nominee, whom he highly eulogizes, and declares "under existing conditions the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson."

"I regard Mr. Hughes," he says, "as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut straight-out Americanism before election, but will absolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall therefore strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket."

Col. Roosevelt's letter follows:

To the Progressive National Committee: Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the progressive national convention as soon as I had received the notification that you had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention, I have received between two and three thousand letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a great impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the courtesy of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Praises Progressive Convention. Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the progressive national convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the progressive party. These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoln and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the civil war.

The platform put forth in 1912 was the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first effort on a large scale to translate abstract formulas of economic and social justice into concrete American nationalism; the effect to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the conditions of the United States in the twentieth century. No finer effort was ever made to serve the American people, in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in the American tradition.

Events have shown that the progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the democratic party. The events have shown that the principles which we then advocated are even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

WILL RUSH TROOPS TO MEXICO BORDER

New York Regiments Ordered to Leave Tonight for Brownsville, Tex.

MOVEMENT FROM EAST BEGINS WITHOUT DELAY

Secretary Baker Calls on Gen. Wood for 130,000 Men—Fifteen Thousand Ready.

NEW YORK, June 26.—New York troops have been ordered to leave tonight for Brownsville, Tex., it was announced today at headquarters of the Department of the East. The commands to go will be the 7th, 14th, 47th and 71st Regiments of Infantry, Squadron A of the 1st Cavalry, one Signal Corps company, one battalion of the 22d Corps of Engineers, the 1st Field Hospital Company and the 3d Ambulance Corps.

Massachusetts and New Jersey troops were ordered to entrain tonight for El Paso. In all about 15,000 troops in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts had received orders to start immediately for the border. Additional regiments from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire and the District of Columbia were ordered to start south at the earliest possible moment.

Demand for 130,000 Men. "We have been called upon to furnish 130,000 men," said Gen. Wood. "About 15,000 will leave here today and the balance as soon as they can be recruited to war strength and obtain the necessary equipment."

A report that medical examination of the soldiers would be waived was denied by Gen. Wood, who said that only the taking of their finger prints would be dispensed with. Surgeons of the regular army have been examining the men for the past few days and the work was understood to be nearly complete. Speaking of the danger of sending untrained troops for possible war service, Gen. Wood said:

"The blame belongs to the system. It is like a foot ball team without any reserves on the side lines to fill up the ranks when the time to fill them up comes."

The urgent call for troops was followed by a night of activity at the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governors Island. The orders from Gen. Wood to start the troops within twenty-four hours were telegraphed to the National Guard commanders in the five states chosen to provide the first contingents. Gen. Wood and his aids were on duty virtually all night. Army headquarters were in communication with railway

Catholic Educators in Session. BALTIMORE, Md., June 26.—Noted Catholic educators from all sections of the country are here to attend the annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association, which will begin Thursday. The delegates are from 350 institutions of learning.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

DISTRICT GUARDSMEN ARRANGING TO MOVE FOR MEXICAN BORDER

Orders Telephoned to Gen. Harvey By Gen. Leonard Wood From Headquarters in New York.

TO MUSTER IN THIRD WHEN THE RIGHT NUMBER IS SHOWN

Regiment Still 139 Under Minimum War Strength—Officials Hope to Have Some Troops Ready to Move Early Tomorrow.

Imperative orders have been received at the camp of the District National Guard at Radio, Va., to rush recruiting of the several units to minimum war strength, muster them into the federal service in units and entrain them for the border as soon as possible.

The first units of the District National Guard are likely to go forward tomorrow. The Signal Corps, with an enlistment far above minimum war strength, has been mustered in and is reported ready to start for the Mexican border within three hours. The 1st Separate Battalion, colored troops, also enlisted above minimum war strength, will be mustered in this afternoon and is expected to be ready to start tomorrow.

The mustering in of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, which includes the bulk of the District troops, will await recruiting to minimum war strength. That is expected to be accomplished by Friday or Saturday.

Conference With Gen. Wood. Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, the regular army muster officer, was in telephone conference shortly before 1 o'clock with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, U. S. A., at headquarters at Governors Island. It was reported to Gen. Wood that there were only three companies of the 3d Infantry up to their minimum strength of sixty-five men.

He reported that, following the physical examination, there would not be any men required. The muster officer was informed by Gen. Wood that the 3d Infantry should not be mustered until the companies set the required number of men. Although there is urgent demand from the Department of the East for these troops into the field, they probably will be delayed on account of the shortage of men.

It was reported to Gen. Wood that the Signal Corps Company has been mustered and that the men are now undergoing physical examinations. It is now understood that boys in the guard between eighteen and twenty-one will be mustered.

Signal Corps Mustered In. Following instructions from the headquarters of the Department of the East, U. S. A., to the muster officer at Camp Ordway to report all tactical units as soon as they are ready to move, the information was sent to Capt. O. C. Terry, commanding the Signal Corps company, which was mustered this morning. Capt. Terry immediately reported that he was ready to move his men on three hours' notice. Other tactical units will be sent out as fast as they are ready and the mustering of the troops will continue through the afternoon and probably into the night.

In order to complete the muster and other preparations in as short a time as possible, the information was sent to the muster officer, Capt. Hobbs, that he will so be reported to the Eastern Department, which department will indicate place of destination. They will be sent as tactical units and there will be no attempt to hold them into any camp. Just as fast as the units at Camp Ordway are mustered in and considered ready to move, they will be sent to the muster officer, Capt. Hobbs, that he will so be reported to the Eastern Department, which department will indicate place of destination. They will be sent as tactical units and there will be no attempt to hold them into any camp.

Face Shortage of Equipment. While there is a shortage at the mobilization camp of proper service equipment for some of the troops, and especially a shortage of serviceable shoes, a strenuous effort is being made to requisition sufficient equipment that the men will all be properly fitted out for field service before they leave the camp.

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"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Not Circulation, Month of May, 1916, Daily Average, 79,317; Sunday, 54,522.

AMENDMENT TO BILL EIGHT ALLIED VESSELS AIMED AT MR. SMITH ARE REPORTED AS SUNK

Opponents to Rejected Excise Commissioner Adopt Means to Withhold Pay.

If the President insists upon keeping Gen. Robert G. Smith on the job as excise commissioner for the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the rejection of Gen. Smith's renomination by the Senate, the President may find himself in a difficult position. Gen. Smith is determined that Gen. Smith shall serve without pay.

Senator Sheppard of Texas today introduced an amendment to the District appropriation bill providing that no part of the appropriation contained in the bill should be used to pay for the services of any person whose nomination as a member of the excise board has been rejected by the Senate.

Irish Rebels Interned in England. DUBLIN, June 26.—An official statement has been issued by the military government regarding the prisoners taken in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland. The number at present interned in England is 1,614 men; five women. Convicted under the defense of the realm act, 160 men; one woman. Released from the Richmond barracks, Dublin, and England, 1,100 men; seventy-one women.

Catholic Educators in Session. BALTIMORE, Md., June 26.—Noted Catholic educators from all sections of the country are here to attend the annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association, which will begin Thursday. The delegates are from 350 institutions of learning.

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Announcement of Seven Made by British Government, While Lloyds Reports One.

LONDON, June 24.—The sinking of seven vessels was reported today. All were sailing coastwise. The British steamship Astrolago, 918 tons gross, owned in Leith. Eight members of the crew were rescued. The remainder are missing.

The sailing vessels sunk were the Giuseppe Tomassina, Sagrado and Sanicola. Italian; the Chinchella, French, and one of unknown nationality.

Lloyds reports the Danish schooner, Svalen has been attacked and set on fire, and announces the sinking of the Italian vessel Saturnina Fanny of 1,508 tons gross. Seventeen men were landed.

The Saturnina Fanny was last reported at Genoa.

Cruiser and Destroyer Sunk. PARIS, June 26.—The ministry of marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Clitta di Messina and the French torpedoed destroyer Fouchet have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Clitta di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fouchet, was the first victim of the submarine. The Fouchet later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fouchet herself was torpedoed. Almost all her crew was saved.

Both Built in 1910. The Fouchet was built in 1910 and had a complement of eighty-one officers and men. She was 246 feet long and displaced 784 tons. She was capable of making nearly thirty-four knots an hour.